

August 12, 1965

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always," for the futile and disastrous philosophies of those who have fashioned the antipoverty program and similar programs of the Great Society. True followers of Christ, as a result and fruit of their fellowship with Him, will counteract poverty with a genuine, upright and loyal citizenship; by saving in good times; by 'pulling in their belts' and living within their income at all times, especially in times of depression; looking not to the Government but to Christ for the things they need to support body and life, imploring Him and not an agency of the Federal Government to "give them their daily bread."

For these reasons, which I present for your most earnest consideration, you will readily understand that I must rely with a resounding negative to the requests you make on behalf of the misnamed and mismanaged antipoverty program of the Great Society in your circular letter of August 4, addressed to me and the clergy of South Dakota.

The Superiority of New York State's Finger Lakes Wine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 12, 1965

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, the other day there was a published report that the State Department has been urging diplomats abroad to serve American wines rather than foreign wines at their diplomatic dinners and receptions. At that time I wrote the Department and the President to commend this new emphasis on American products, and I pointed out the special superiority of those wines grown in New York State and in my own congressional district, which includes the famous Finger Lakes wine-growing region.

I was especially pleased the other day to see in the Auburn Citizen-Advertiser an article which backs up my judgment with regard to the special qualities of our American wines in general and New York State wines in particular.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I enclose this informative article from the Auburn Citizen-Advertiser:

EXPERT LAUDS L.B.J. FOR STAND ON U.S. WINES

NEW YORK.—Peter L. Carp, a 38-year-old native of Holland, used to travel about the United States touting the virtues of European wines.

Carp, who can trace his ancestry as far back as 1420, to one Johannes Karp of Trerbach, Germany, also has a long family history of European winemaking. The family emigrated to Holland in 1829, but a German branch still produces Mosell wines regionally.

With this background, what does Carp, an expert on wines from the grape to the bottle, think of President Johnson's recent request that U.S. diplomatic missions abroad serve American wines at official functions?

SECOND TO NONE

He thinks it's a timely reminder that American wines are second to none in the world. What's more, Carp says, domestic wines would be an "excellent American import" in foreign countries.

"Because of their singular qualities, American wines belong on the wine lists and in the wine cellars of anyone inter-

ested in having a representative selection of the world's best," Carp said in an interview during the annual meeting of the Wine & Spirits Wholesalers Association.

Carp, a tall, blue-eyed, suave man who now lives in Rochester, N.Y., with his wife and young son, can speak with authority on the subject of wines and other beverages.

He is assistant to the president of Widmer's Wine Cellars, of Naples, N.Y., located in the vineyard-rich Finger Lakes area of upper New York State. From 1961 to 1964 he administered the national sales program of still sparkling and fortified wines for Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., and for several years before that was North American representative of European manufacturers of beverages and food products.

MOST TIMELY

"The U.S. State Department's suggestion that American wines be served by our diplomatic missions abroad is most timely," Carp said. "We are already experiencing a substantial interest in and consumption of New York State's Finger Lakes sherry and premium table wines by members of our Military Establishments overseas."

"The President's comments are a welcome reminder to our diplomatic corps to provide an opportunity for foreign guests to become familiar with the highly distinctive, individual characteristics of an excellent American import."

Carp said the quality of American wines has accelerated a growing trend toward wine drinking in the United States that started after World War II, and that there has been a perceptible shift toward sherries.

The Great Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 12, 1965

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following excellent editorial from the Babylon Town Leader, Babylon, Long Island, N.Y., August 12, 1965:

FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

There are few areas of human activity today—from the cradle to the grave—that are not under some form of Federal control. And, those that are not are presently being observed closely under microscopes in the laboratories of the Great Society.

This session of the Legislature will go down in history for the magnitude and complexity of its efforts. An evaluation of the results will hardly be available for another generation.

We have aid to Appalachia, health care for young and old, a multibillion-dollar housing bill, school aid and college scholarship programs, antipoverty programs, and subsidies for everything under the sun.

The present Congress is in a sense a runaway Congress because it seems bent on battering through any and all programs tossed to it from the White House.

The tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend philosophy introduced by F.D.R. nurtured by H.S.T. and brought to maturity by L.B.J. has been bought, accepted, wittingly or unwittingly by the people.

Republican leaders all over the country who are looking to rebuild the national party must accept the fact they have lost the war for private enterprise to the proponents of governmental control.

Whether we like it or not, we are wallowing

in Government control up to here, and the next step is socialism unless the GOP can come up with a decisive program that can stem the tide.

Dominican Dilemma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 12, 1965

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD at this point an editorial which appeared in yesterday's Chicago Tribune. The title dramatizes its message, yet while inserting this particular piece may I observe that it is obvious that the end result of Johnsonian foreign policy juggling of the Dominican crisis will be an artificially created government with Communists in positions of influence:

DOMINICAN DILEMMA

After 15 weeks of stalling and an outlay officially placed at \$47 million, but in reality closer to \$80 million, the United States has shut off all financial aid in an attempt to break the deadlock in the Dominican Republic. The aim is to force the government junta and the pro-Castroite and Communist rebels to accept a compromise provisional government.

The compromise, advanced by the Organization of American States, would install Hector Garcia Godoy, Foreign Minister under the regime of the ousted Juan Bosch, as provisional president for 9 months, after which elections would be held. The plan has found favor neither with the junta, headed by Gen. Antonio Imbert Barreras, nor with the nominal boss of the rebels, Col. Francisco Caamano Dena.

The State Department's awkward resort to financial pressure in the hope of forcing a settlement is another confession of its bankrupt policy. President Johnson, when he ordered American military intervention last April 28, openly stated that this action was taken not only to save American lives but to prevent a Communist takeover and the creation of a "second Cuba."

Recent defections from the rebel forces, holed up in a square mile of downtown Santo Domingo, the capital, have demonstrated that the original judgment that the insurrection was dominated by Communists is still valid. The defectors said they quit the Caamano group because it is increasingly influenced by Communists and Castroites.

President Johnson poured 21,000 soldiers and marines into the island, but, once there, they did little but camp on the sidelines of the rebel enclave while Washington brought in the OAS to mediate the problem. The American representative on the three-man OAS directorate is Ellsworth Bunker, whose gifts as an appeaser were previously demonstrated when he negotiated the Dutch out of New Guinea and turned their territory over to the American-hating President Sukarno of Indonesia.

While our forces in the Dominican Republic remained neutralized, Washington impartially dispensed financial and material aid to both the rebels and their opponents. The State Department has placed a price tag of \$47 million on these handouts, but makes no accounting of the cost of maintaining American forces and OAS peacekeeping troops. These costs are reckoned at an additional \$30 million to date.

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There is not the slightest question that if the American forces had been given the go-ahead, they could have cleaned up the rebellion in a few days and ended the Communist threat. Instead, the leftists have been given almost 4 months to consolidate their position and to spread their influence throughout the countryside. A makeshift settlement now would offer no assurance that the radical left would not attempt another coup, for we have given it the chance to live another day.

Bosch was kicked out of the country in 1963 because he was trucking to the Communists. When the rebellion broke out, one of the first acts of the Johnson administration was to send an emissary to see him in Puerto Rico, where he is in exile. The expectation that Bosch would contribute to the restoration of order by calling off his followers was groundless. His present purpose is to bide his time until an election and then put up Col. Caamano as his nominee for president.

As has been the course of our policy from Korea through Laos and now Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, Washington does not seek clear-cut solutions, but inclines to negotiation and fuzzy settlements which accomplish nothing final. This abhorrence of forcible action will only guarantee that every crisis put off today will recur in more aggravated form tomorrow.

Civil Disobedience: A Threat to Our Law Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 12, 1965

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the July 1965, issue of the American Bar Association Journal carries an article by Mr. Morris L. Leibman, distinguished Chicago lawyer, on the perplexing problem of civil disobedience in the American legal system and society. Mr. Leibman has been chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Education Against Communism since 1962, and brings fresh attention to a matter that is of especial interest to the American people.

The article follows:

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: A THREAT TO OUR LAW SOCIETY

(By Morris L. Leibman, of the Illinois Bar, Chicago)

There is a standard against which we should test basic issues of foreign policy. That standard is the historical and continuous struggle of human beings for freedom and dignity. This must be our basic in confronting world communism. We are right because the history of man proves it. Only the law society can discipline the cult of the personality. The law society is man's only hope.

Domestic issues must also be measured against man's historical struggle for liberty. Here, too, the record establishes that the Communists will pervert with tactics of confusion, disruption, and violence the rights of our law system. The history of the advance of world communism overwhelmingly provides the evidence that it will seize upon any situation approximating dissent for propaganda purposes.

Woodrow Wilson said: "A nation which does not remember what it was yesterday, does not know what it is today, nor what

it is trying to do. We are trying to do a futile thing if we do not know where we came from or what we have been about."

In seeking to improve tomorrow, it is our duty to remember where we have been and reflect on where we are.

We live in that instant of time when it can be said that never before have 190 million people enjoyed so many material things, however imperfect their distribution. But the multiplication of consumer wealth is subordinate to our greatest accomplishment—the fashioning of the law society.

This open, democratic Republic is man's highest achievement, not only for what it has already accomplished but, more important, because it affords the greatest opportunity for orderly change and the realization of man's self-renewing aspirations. Our goals are set forth in the Declaration of Independence and buttressed by the Constitution—a judicial, legislative, and executive system of checks and balances which permits the continuation of Western civilization's spirited dialog and makes possible the opportunity continuously to approximate, through our legislative and judicial systems, our moral and spiritual goals.

OUR LAW SOCIETY PROVES ITS METTLE

The long history of man is one of pain and suffering, blood and tears, to create these pathways for progress. This noble experiment of ours survived the cruelty of a massive civil war, the ultimate test whether our unique system could endure. It did. It has. It will. Let us always remember that the law society is both the pinnacle of man's struggle to date and the foundation for his future hope.

There is an obligation to that law society, however. Abraham Lincoln stated it plainly in these passionate words:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his prosperity, swear by the blood of the Revolution, never to violate in the least particular, the laws of the country. . . . Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the character of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother, to the lisping babe that prettles on her lap—let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the Nation; and let the old and young, rich and poor, the grave and gay, of all sexes, tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

No society can give its citizens the right to break the law. There can be no law to which obedience is optional, no command to which the State attaches an "If you don't mind." What has happened to us? Why is it necessary to repeat what should be axiomatic and accepted? What is the responsibility of a citizen? Surely the continuing social task for the morally sensitive citizen is to impart reality to the yet unachieved ideal of full and equal participation by all in all our opportunities.

But we must remember that there have been no easy solutions for man's inhumanity to his fellows. "Only those lacking responsible humility will have a confident solution to problems as intractable as the frictions attributable to differences of color, race, or religion," Justice Frankfurter declared.

There is nothing new in violence. Violence has been too often a way of life throughout mankind's history. Whole continents have been involved in riot, rebellion, and revolution. Human rights problems exist in India, in Asia, in the Middle East and in Africa. A large part of the world lives behind the ugly iron and bamboo curtains of communism.

We cannot sanction terror in New York

or in Mississippi. Retaliation is not justified by bitterness or past disillusionment. No individual or group at any time, for any reason, has a right to exact self-determined retribution. All too often, retaliation injures the innocent at random and provokes counter retaliation against those equally innocent. Our imperfections do not justify tearing down the structures which have given us our progress. The only solution is the free and open law society.

In times when man's progress seems painfully slow, we might consider how well we are doing on all issues compared to most areas of the world. In this frame of reference, let us identify certain current forces whose aims is to destroy the law society.

The inexorable requirement of communism to exploit every difference between men should now be clearly understood. Communism constantly exploits mankind's troubles ideologically, philosophically, and psychologically. Yet we seem to be surprised, confused and even bitter about Communist intervention in our civil rights problems. What could be a more natural target for Communist use?

The Communist Party of the United States has a long history of attempting to infiltrate every segment of our society. The Negroes of America have a long history of resisting this subversion, but it would be dangerous to believe that Communists would not seek to insert themselves where there is unreasoning and extreme militancy in any troubled area. This is no reflection on any segment of our society. It is a recognition of the constant threat of trained troublemakers and rabble rousers. The Communists know they can profit by stimulating agitation and disrespect for law and order. They would neglect their own sinister doctrines if they did not use these instruments of subversion and violence.

The inciting of dissension and conflict between nationalities and races is a widely exploited revolutionary tactic. Communists long have been instructed to change passive attitudes to "activist" attitudes, to intensify the struggle at all levels at all times. To the Communist, all means are justified by the end—a basic concept that we of the law society reject. Communist imitators—the Nazis, the Ku Klux Klanners—repeatedly and directly have challenged our principles and insisted on taking "law" into their own hands. Those who reject our legal methods and choose terror, force, violence, hate and bigotry only play into the hands of the international Communist conspiracy.

The lawlessness of the frontier demonstrated to the pioneers that law was essential to the establishment of civilization. It was not the destruction of the buffalo or the rise of fences or fast-draw gunmen that tamed the wilderness. It was the installation of American juridical proceedings that enabled our people to weld the disparate territories destined to become a nation.

I am deeply troubled by certain concepts which have sought acceptance: "freedom now" and "righteous civil disobedience." Both terms are semantic traps and only add heat to the problems of freedom and justice for all. It is also a semantic trap to divide the discourse on civil disobedience into a stereotype of liberalism against conservatism.

"Freedom now" is an illusion. The desire for self-expression can be satisfied only in an atmosphere of freedom, and freedom is not an absolute. It exists only within the confines of the necessary restraining measures of society. I wish it were possible to have the ideals of justice and freedom in all their perfect form at this moment. But the cry for immediacy is the cry for impossibility. What is possible is to continue patiently to build the structures that permit the development of better justice.

Let us beware of pat expressions, such as: "Justice delayed is justice denied." Justice delayed cannot serve as an excuse for anti-